

(Continued from first page.)

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point from which the enemy's line was to be attacked. The movement, therefore, of the 2d and 3d Regts. of the Confederate line was in the nature of a great left wheel.

Gen. Smith commenced his movement promptly at 6 a. m. The Second Division, composed of Brig. Gen. Kenner's Guard, occupying the left of Gen. Smith's line, moved outside of their works and formed in line of battle in the following order: 1st, the 8th Ill. Col. H. W. Wolfe commanding, composed of the 52d Ind. Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main; 49th Ill. Col. Phineas Pease; 17th Ill. Col. Jonathan Merriam commanding, composed of the 53d Ind. and Battery G, 2d Ill. Capt. John W. Lovell. In the center, the First Brigade, Col. David Moore commanding, composed of the 21st Mo., Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore; 10th Kan., Capt. William C. Hays; 113th Ill. Col. Thomas J. Kenner; 122d Ill. Lieut. Col. James F. Drsch, and the 9th Ind. Battery, Lieut. Samuel G. Calfee. On the right, the 3d Division, composed of James L. Gilbert commanding, composed of the 27th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Jed Lake; 32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustave A. Elbert; 10th Kan. Capt. William C. Hays; 113th Ill. Col. Thomas J. Kenner; and 3d Ind. Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Ginn.

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A strong skirmish line was thrown out from the division. In front of Col. Wolfe's Brigade, Co. A, Capt. H. W. Wood, and Co. B, Lieut. G. W. Potter, of the 117th Ill. In front of Col. Moore's Brigade, a portion of the 122d Ill., Maj. James F. Chapman commanding, and in front of Col. Gilbert's Brigade the 10th Kan. and Co. B, 27th Iowa, Capt. W. C. Jones, 10th Kan., commanding. The division now moved out on the Hardin pike to a certain point, and then marched by the left flank

until connection was made with the right of the Fourth Corps. Gen. McArthur, on the right of Gen. Smith's line, with the First Division, moved out from his works to form on the right of Gen. Garrard. The First Brigade, Col. William L. McMiller commanding, and the Second Brigade, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard commanding, moved out on the Charlotte pike, and the Third Brigade, Col. Sylvester G. Hill commanding, moved out on the Hardin pike.

The Third Division of Gen. Smith's Corps had the reserve. His First Brigade, commanded by Col. Lyman W. Ward, consisted of the 72d Ill., Capt. James A. Sexton; 40th Mo., Col. Samuel A. Holmes; 14th Wis., Maj. Eddy F. Ferriss and the 33d Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovell. The Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Leander Blanden, consisted of the 81st Ill., Lieut.-Col. Andrew W. Rogers; 55th Ill., Lieut.-Col. William Avery, and the 44th Mo., Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. Barr.

due time Gen. Kimball's Division received its assigned position on the left. Gen. Ewell's Division, with 10,000 men, came from Montevideo Hill, a strong position fortified and held by the enemy, with a battery commanding the Hillsboro pike. Gen. Kimball formed his division two brigades front, one brigade in reserve. Brig. Gen. William Grose, on the right, formed his brigade in two lines: the 84th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Moore; the 80th Ill., Capt. James Cunningham; and the 74th Ind., Capt. John C. Smith. The 76th Ill. Col. John E. Bennett; the 30th Ind., Capt. Henry W. Lawton; and the 84th Ind. Maj. John C. Taylor, were in the second line. The 77th Pa., Col. Thomas E. Rosser,

Col. Isaac M. Kirby formed his brigade on the left of Gen. Grose; also in two lines, as follows: The 101st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Bedan B. McDonald; the 81st Ind. Maj. Edward G. Mathey; and the 31st Ind., Col. John T. Smith, in front and posted from right to left in the order

The second line, posted in the same manner, consisted of the 21st Ill. Capt. William H. Jamison; the 38th Ill. Capt. Andrew M. Pollard, and the 31st Ind. Col. John T. Smith.

The brigade of Brig.-Gen. Walter C. Whitaker was posted in reserve, covering the interval between Elliott's and Kimball's Divisions, ready to move to any point requiring support. This brigade was drawn up in column by regiments, as follows:

lows: The 21st Ky., Lieut.-Col. J. C. Evans; 23d Ky., Lieut.-Col. G. N. Northrup; 35th Ind., Lieut.-Col. Augustus Tassin; 45th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. John H. Humphrey; 51st Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Wood; 96th Ill., Maj. George Hicks and the 115th Ill., Col. Jesse H. Moore commanding.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel Beatty, now commanding the Third Division, followed promptly Gen. Kimball's movements, and

The Second Brigade was posted as follows: The 41st Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Roben L. Kimberly, was thrown forward as skirmishers. The front line of battle had the 71st Ohio, Lieut.-Col. James H. Hart, on the right, and the 59th Ill. Maj. James

Third Brigades, while the 23d Battery, Ind. L. A., Lieut. Aaron A. Wilbur, remained in the Casino Blockhouse. The 24th Battery, Ind. L. A., Lieut. John A. Thomas now had secured the Left Wing of the Confederate army, fully 33,000 infantry, and their position had been gained under cover of a dense fog and intervening hills and skirts of timber.

GEN. STEEDMAN ATTACKS THE CONFEDERATE RIGHT.

Gen. Steedman was fully prepared to make his demonstration on the enemy's right. At precisely 8 o'clock, the heavy fixed by Gen. Thomas, the attack began at two points. Col. Morgan and Lieut. Col. Grosvenor, with their brigades—Col.

The assaulting column drew a heavy fire from the enemy, and reinforcements rushed into their works. The Union troops were with drawn and reformed. The next point of attack by this force was an earth

work east of and within musket range of the Kansas House and adjacent brick buildings. This position was assaulted with great spirit. The buildings were captured loop-holed for musketry, and held. While these attacks were being made by Morgan and Grossvenor, Col. Thompson's command moved across Brown's Creek, between the Nolensville and Murfreesboro turnpikes, and attacked and carried the left of the front line of works of the

This portion of the enemy's line was held by Col. Thompson's command until the morning of the 16th. Gen. Crafts, while holding the exterior works on the Unionist left, saw an opportunity to use his artillery on the enemy's troops. The 25th Indiana Battery, Capt. Frederick C. Strum, of the Fourth Corps, was brought into action scattering and demoralizing the enemy's troops. The movements of Gen. Steadman

man's troops, although intended merely as a feint, was conducted with that degree of energy and steadiness that the Confederate commanders regarded as an attack in force. The character of this demonstration can best be judged of when it is shown that the loss in killed was nine officers and 120 enlisted men; in wounded 25 officers and 606 enlisted men, and 6 enlisted men captured; being a total of 822 killed, wounded and prisoners.

(To be continued.)

THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR

(Continued from first page.)

which was continued for half an hour against the sea flank of the Spanish in trenches and the magazine fort.

ment was pressed, the intensity of the fire increased until it developed into strong opposition at Blockhouse 20 in the village mentioned, which was occupied by a strong detachment of the infantry. Here the advantage was with the Americans, consisting of volunteers from the Wisconsin and the Minnesota regiments. The latter was obliged to retire after reaching a point within 80 yards of the blockhouse. A rough work was hastily improvised and held with great gallantry by a firing line of about 15 men until the main body of the troops came up. The Americans directed the fire from behind the village church, stone walls and intrenchments hastily constructed in the street. The opposition, though

obstinate, succumbed to the steady fire of the Americans, and the advance was resumed toward Malate. The engagement lasted for an hour and a half and resulted in the loss of four killed and 36 wounded. This action was probably the most hotly contested of the day, but it was the last stand against MacArthur's advance, and the city was entered through the Paco district without further incident.

The losses of the day in the First Brigade amounted to four killed and 33 wounded; in the Second Brigade, two killed and five wounded. The previous losses

in the trenches were 14 killed and 6 wounded, making a total of 123 casualties in the taking of Manila.

SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

While the operations on shore were in progress the Zafiro had remained with the fleet. At the appearance of the white flag on the city walls representatives of General Merritt and Admiral Dewey were sent ashore in the launch of the Belierian Consul.

which that official courteously placed at their disposal, to communicate with the Captain-General. Upon the return of these officers the international signal, "The enemy has surrendered," was displayed from the masthead of the Olympia. Gen. Merritt with his personal staff then returned with the Belgian Consul to the walled city, entering through the Passi River, which was so filled with sunken hulks as to render the ingress very to-

tions and difficult. Landing at the north-west corner of the city, the party, headed by the Belgian Consul, moved along the Paseo de Santa Lucia, passed through the walls and entered the Cathedral, where the Acting Governor-General and his advisers were in consultation. After the general terms of surrender were agreed upon, Gen. Merritt proceeded to the city palace of the Governor-General, which was so filled with the Spanish officials who had come to make formal transfer of their o-

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mation of the comrades I will say I have received a letter from the Captain's brother stating that he went to Pennsylvania and enlisted as a private in Co. H, 118th Pa.; that in the Wilderness he was shot through the breast and left on the field to die; that his body, dead or alive, was burnt to ashes, the woods of the battlefield being on fire."

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